**Reptiles Carnivorus Wading Birds** Piscivorus Birds **Carnivorous Fish** Level 4 Osprey, Kingfisher, Pelicans, Mississippi Green Water **Piscivorus Mammals** Great Blue Heron, Great Egret, Redfish, Black Drum, Spotted Mink, River Otter, Dolphins Snowy Egret Terns Snake, American Alligator, Seatrout, Gar, Chain Pickerel ΒI BI/IH BI/IH Yellowbelly Water Snake BI/WC BI/SC **Omnivorous Fish Amphibians Sediment-probing Birds** Level 3 Spot, Pinfish, Atlantic croaker, **Omnivorus Mammals** Bull Frog, Leopard Frogs, **Insectivorous Birds** Roseate Spoonbill, Willet, Hardhead catfish, Gafftopsail catfish, Toads, Salamanders Raccoon, Black Bear Purple Martin, Swallows Stilts, Ibis, Ducks Naked goby BI/SC/WC ΒI BIBI/SI/IH BI/SI/WC **Benthic Invertebrates** Herbivorous/Planktivorous Fish **Aquatic Invertebrates** Oysters, Mussels, Clams, Sponges, Copepods, Mysid Shrimp, Gulf Killifish, Sheepshead Minnow, Level 2 Penaeid Shrimp, Blue Crabs, Inland Silverside, Gulf Menhaden, Crabs, Emergent Insects, Bivalves, Aquatic Worms, Water Striders Striped Mullet Amphipods, Sea Urchins, Other Crabs BI/WC BI/WC BI/SC/SI/WC Level 1 **Aquatic Plants Decomposers** Algae (periphyton, phytoplankton), Macrophytes Bacteria, Fungi, Protozoa WC/SC SC/WC Water and Sediment Nutrients, Detritus

Figure ES-7. The Calcasieu Estuary food web showing the principal routes of exposure to contaminated water, sediment and biota.

Principal Exposure Routes: BI = Biota Ingestion; WC = Water Contact; SC = Sediment Contact; SI = Sediment Ingestion; IH = Inhalation (Note: surface waters tend to have high salinity, reducing the potential for water ingestion by ecological receptors).